(XXXII YEAR.) THE (Nº 1630.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1776.

LISBON, *July* 30.

WE have received a confirmation of the advantages gained by our troops in the Brazils; but as theſe hoſtilities were committed before the orders from the court were arrived, it is preſumed they will not diſturb the meaſures taken by the court of Spain and our's, to adjuſt the differences in an amicable manner.

Letters from Cadiz ſay, that they are getting ready for ſea ſix ſhips of the line, and that there is an order to raiſe 20,000 men.

Utrecht, Aug. 14. Letters from Spain, by the way of Genoa, confirm that they were equipping, with all poſſible haſte, by order of that court, ſeveral men of war at Cadiz and Carthagena, and that a great number of troops and warlike ſtores were ſending to theſe ports for embarkation. Other letters from Spain, by the ſame channel, announce moreover that, on the breaking up of a great council, held in the king's preſence, a courier had been diſpatched to his Catholic majeſty's ambaſſador at Liſbon; but it is not known whether orders are ſent him to leave that court, or to proteſt againſt all that the Portugueze have committed in South-America. Moreover they have received information at Genoa, that the court of Liſbon had ordered ſix regiments to embark immediately for America.

Warſaw, July 21. A camp has been already traced here for the Ruſſian troops; we alſo know that 1400 chaſſeurs of Lithuania have already received their laſt orders to march for this city.

It is alſo reported, that ſeveral thouſand Auſtrians are to enter Poland, under the command of general Barco, but the nearer the time of the national dyet approaches, the more it is feared it will be an unhappy æra for the republic.

Aug. 1. It is aſſured that the Ruſſian troops in this kingdom will be reinforced and ſupported by thoſe of Vienna and Berlin. The Auſtrians have already, it is ſaid, received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, under the orders of general Barco.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 3.

It has been ſuggeſted, that a certain great company will ſhortly make a freſh application to government, by reaſon of the confuſion of their accounts, and the perplexed ſtate of their finances: ſhould this be the caſe, it is aſſerted, that ſome new regulations in their charter of government will once more take place.

Auguſt 8. The Roebuck ſloop of war went up the Delaware river to water, and having run aground, about 40 armed row-galleys attacked her; ſhe fired, ſunk four, and the reſt made off. The commander diſpatched an expreſs for the Liverpool, which lay at a ſhort diſtance from that place, and in the interim ſtarted his water caſks, and got off, when running aground again, about 38 row-galleys, better armed and manned, attacked her with more apparent vigour than the former; but ſhe poured ſo cloſe and hard upon them that they all sheered off, and 20 were perceived ſinking, that could not reach the ſhore. *Bravo! Bravo!*

By a letter from capt. Bellew, who is now on the Virginia ſtation, we are informed, that 7000 men are actually in arms in that province in favour of government, and only are in want of a regiment or two of regulars to head them to Philadelphia. (*Another ſwinging lie.*)

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 28th regiment, to his friend here, dated at the camp near Cape-Fear, North Carolina, May 17.

"On the 7th inſtant, the 15th and 28th regiments landed on a peninſula, at the mouth of the river; but the enemy not chuſing to ſhew themſelves, the general, after reconnoitering the country, reimbarked them. A few days after, the 27th and 33d regiments went 15 miles up the river, and diſpoſſeſſed the rebels of a poſt they had at that place, called Brunſwick. They took a few priſoners, and had one man killed; after executing this buſineſs, they returned to the ſhips with a ſeaſonable ſupply of 20 bullocks. On the 15th inſtant, the 15th, 28th, 33d, 37th, and 54th regiments landed, and encamped near a demoliſhed poſt oppoſite to our ſhipping. The 57th is encamped on the oppoſite ſhore, and the 46th is ſtill on board. Part of the rebels are within two or three miles of us, but their ſtrongeſt poſt, their chief dependence, is at Wilmington, about twenty miles from hence."

Yeſterday Peter Oliver, Eſq; chief juſtice of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, who lately went from that to Halifax, and ſince arrived here, was introduced to his majeſty.

Aug. 10. The court of France is at this time negotiating a treaty of commerce with the ſtates of Holland; in an article of which, the ſubjects of the latter are to enjoy many benefits ariſing from ſome particulars of exclaſive trade, which perhaps may not prove quite agreeable to the other maritime powers of Europe.

Aug. 13. A late premier once intimating to lord Cheſterfield that ſomething capital muſt be done by way of taxation, his lordſhip immediately replied, "Lay a tax upon knaves and fools."—"I would provide ſuch a tax with all my ſoul (replied the miniſter) did I not know it would be powerfully oppoſed by both houſes of P——."

Yeſterday Mr. Alderman Lee laid a complaint before the lord mayor againſt capt. Roſs, who was one of the perſons that brought home the Yankey privateer, for aſſaulting him on the Royal exchange, by running his fiſt in his face, and ſaying, that that was not a proper place to ſettle the matter, &c. which made it believed the alderman was in danger of his life; whereupon the lord mayor granted a warrant for apprehending the ſaid capt. Roſs, that he may be brought to juſtice. The diſpute began about ſome letters that had been intercepted.

Aug. 15. Orders have been diſpatched to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and to the commander in chief there, to put that kingdom in the beſt poſture of defence without delay, and to execute the laws for diſarming Roman catholics with great ſtrictneſs, as advice has been received of an intended deſcent upon that country.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, Auguſt 13.

"Since my laſt arrived at Spithead a tranſport from America; came home in her major Tupper, of Portſmouth diviſion of marines, who immediately ſet out for London. Upon being aſked what news, he anſwered, very good news, but ſaid no more.

"Monday came into the harbour, a tranſport from America with ſick and wounded ſoldiers."

Yeſterday morning the remains of the officers and ſoldiers of the 65th regiment, that ſuffered ſo much at Bunker's-hill, were landed at Portſmouth from the Renown tranſport.

Lieut. col. Campbell, who is taken priſoner by the Americans, is eſteemed one of the beſt engineers in the ſervice.

Aug. 17. It is ſaid, that his majeſty has given a place to the youngeſt ſon of lord George Germaine, a child of five years old, the income of which is 800l. per annum.

When the parliament meets, it is expected by the public, that all the papers, reſpecting the American war, will be demanded.

David Hume, Eſq; Dr. Smith, and Sir James Stewart, have all given the king their opinions, that if a reconciliation does not ſpeedily take place with America, that country is loſt.

The account of the ſafe arrival of the Weſt Indiamen in the provincial ports, has quite diſpirited the underwriters, as they had hopes that they might have been met with by ſome of our frigates and retaken.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Paris, the anſwer which lord Stormont had juſt received from that court, was the talk at all the Engliſh ruelles, and other places where the company dared talk politics, and it is ſaid to be as follows: lord Stormont, according to his inſtructions, repeatedly demanded of the French miniſter the cauſe and intent of their armaments both by ſea and land; to which he for ſome time received evaſive anſwers, yet ſuch as ſeemed to breathe the ſpirit of peace; however being lately further inſtructed to demand a categorical anſwer, he was told, "that as the French court had always remained ſilent in regard to putting ſimilar queſtions whenever Great-Britain thought proper to increaſe her armaments, it was but handſome on the part of Great-Britain to obſerve the ſame ſilence; that his lordſhip had already received what the French court thought a proper anſwer; to which, and to which alone, they muſt then refer him."

The moment miniſtry received intelligence of general Howe's landing on Staten-Iſland, orders were ſent out, that he ſhould immediately leave that place, and if his brother had joined him, that they ſhould ſail together to Philadelphia: however, it is more than probable, a deciſive ſtroke will be ſtruck before they can poſſibly reach the army.

We are credibly informed, that the unprovided debt already incurred and to be incurred by the expiration of the year 1776, under the heads of navy, victualling, army, and ordnance, will exceed eight millions ſterling. The tranſport ſervice alone, it is affirmed, amounts to the enormous ſum of two hundred and fifty thouſand pounds per month. Judge ye proprietors in the funds where this will ſhortly end.

Aug. 19. A correſpondent informs us, that in conſequence of a late reſolution of the cabinet, warrants of a peculiar nature are ſoon to be iſſued, for the purpoſe of apprehending ſeveral Americans, who were well known to have taken an active part againſt government. In conſequence of which a gentleman from New-York has retired to ſome part of France. Some others, who have lately loſt veſſels, laden with powder and military ſtores for the uſe of the congreſs, intend alſo in a few days to ſet out for the continent. There are ſeveral other perſons of leſs conſequence from America who, we are told, have either already removed from London, for the benefit of their healths, or intend, very ſoon, to take a tour to ſome diſtant part of the country.

Six ſmall ſhips are now fitting out in the river, as privateers to cruize about the windward paſſage, in order to protect the homeward-bound Jamaica ſhips.

Aug. 20. The king of Pruſſia, ever willing to eſtabliſh himſelf as a maritime and commercial power, has ordered ſeveral veſſels to be fitted out at the port of Embden, on board of which are to be ſent ſome commiſſioners with further inſtructions for the uſe and aſſiſtance of Mr Bolts, who is gone to eſtabliſh a Pruſſian ſettlement in the Eaſt-Indies.

Aug. 21, News of the utmoſt importance is now hourly expected from the American continent: government wait for it with trembling expectation, and the *bulls* and *bears* in Change-alley are making their neceſſary arrangements, in order to take the benefit if poſſible, of the firſt advices.

Notwithſtanding adminiſtration and their tools are ſo ready to aſſure the world, that the preparations of the French and Spaniards mean nothing inimical to Great-Britain, yet have they occaſioned ſome ſevere debates in the interior cabinet; owing to lord Clare propoſing it as his opinion, that the houſe of Bourbon certainly means to break with us, and that if they refuſed a poſitive and categorical anſwer, it ought to common ſenſe, to be deemed as a declaration of war. Sir Gilbert Elliot tended with certain qualifications to the ſame opinion, but the timid counſels of lord Manſfield prevailed; and orders were diſpatched to lord Stormont to negotiate in the old ſtrain.

After the above deliberation, the king told Mr. Wedderburne what was going forward and aſked his opinion; he gave it for no violent meaſure—but at all events to be prepared for the worſt, by having a ſtout ſquadron of ſhips of the line ready at Spithead, which he thought the only means of avoiding a war; from a conviction that France will not engage in one if ſhe finds us properly armed.

The king had a converſation with lord Sandwich on the ſtate of the fleet, in conſequence of the above repreſentation; but what the reſult of it was is not known. That great officer has all along declared, that he could have 20 ſail of the line ready in a month; and it deſerves attention, that for ſome weeks paſt they have been very buſy in the dock-yards, upon large ſhips, inſtead of frigates, which fully employed them before.

Lord Sandwich pretends in common converſation, that the French preparations are mere French gaſconades, for that they could not have ten ſail of the line in complete order at ſea, in ſix months; inſtead of between 20 and 30, which French accounts talk of being ready at preſent. If he builds his own conduct on theſe advices, he may find himſelf as much deceived as when he aſſured the houſe of lords the Americans were all cowards.

We hear that a ſubſcription is juſt ſet on foot by the patriotic party, to purchaſe the remainder of the *ſcaffolding* in Weſtminſter-hall, *for the uſe of the miniſtry*.

Several letters have been received by the merchants of Corke, from gentlemen of the army, dated at Cape-Fear, in North-Carolina, May 16, whereby it appears, that all the fleet, except ſix tranſports, which put back to England, were arrived there, but that an epidemical diſorder raged on board the Harcourt and carried off numbers, and thoſe who recovered were almoſt unfit for ſervice, which induced the general to remove them into the Anne and Iſabella and Earl of Oxford tranſports. All the regiments were encamped a mile from Cape-Fear, except the 46th, which ſuffered by ſickneſs. Major Preſcot with about 160 light infantry marched to a town called Brunſwick, and took poſſeſſion of it. It was expected the army would ſoon undertake an enterprize of importance, and that the Americans, though very numerous in the country, would not have the ſpirit to ſtand one bruſh, when general Clinton began his march at the head of 4000 Britiſh troops.

Yeſterday morning the Mercury, Spencer, from Rhode-Iſland, an American prize, arrived in the river; the people are ordered to be taken out, and put on board a man of war.

In order to aſſiſt the recruiting ſervice, which goes on very ſlowly, conſidering the demand for men, new privileges will be offered to thoſe that ſhall enliſt; among the reſt, that at the end of the preſent diſpute they ſhall be toll free in every city and market town in England.

Aug. 24. The French court has ordered an exact review to be made of all the harbours, &c. in the kingdom, and alſo directed an exact account of their naval ſtrength to be ſent in with all poſſible expedition.

Aug. 27. Several invalids are come home in the Ranger ſloop from Charleſtown, and a tranſport was then fitting up to bring to England thoſe who were diſabled in the action at that place.

Extract of a letter from Penzance, Auguſt 19.

"Laſt Friday morning, about eight o'clock, came in here the William and Mary, William Phillips, maſter, from Madeira, with wine, ſhe was chaſed all the morning, and the night before, by two American privateers, one mounting 12, the other 24 guns. When the alarm was given, all the inhabitants of Penzance, Moulhole, &c. and all the adjacent parts bounding on the lands end, went to ſee thoſe daring fellows with glaſſes. They were ſo near, that we could plainly ſee the men and guns; they ſteered towards the Scilly iſlands."

Friday laſt four ſhips were taking up into government ſervice, and ordered to be fitted out immediately as privateers, to ſail by the 4th of September at fartheſt.

Sept. 4. We hear by a private letter received from France, that all the troops in that kingdom will be in motion early in the ſpring; every preparation is making for that purpoſe, and hat expreſſes are daily diſpatching to the general officers for completing their regiments.

The cruelty of the miniſtry to the character of gen. Clinton is beyond conception. There is a deliberate wickedneſs in committing an officer's reputation to the butchering hand of a d——, a k——, or a ſ——. Does not his letter ſay, from which that garbled ſcrap in the gazette is taken, that he offered Sir Peter Parker two regiments, to be landed if their batteries were ſilenced; and did not Sir Peter Parker decline the offer, ſaying he had three hundred marines with whom he would make the attempt, if he ſaw, or thought it would be proper? And does not gen. Clinton ſay further, that the water between him and Sullivan's iſland, was commanded by a four gun battery of the provincials; that he had only one flat bottomed boat; that the men ſhe carried muſt have been cut to pieces before they could have been reinforced; that if the men had been embarked at another place to avoid this battery, they muſt have been up to their necks in water, after they had left the boat, going through a creek which was entirely commanded by the provincial muſketry? And

continent, and that he would have gone directly to Charleſtown; and were not the two frigates aſhore in attempting to take their ſtations in order to cover this intention of landing upon the continent? Are theſe things ſo? If they are not, the miniſtry are called upon to publiſh general Clinton's own letter. There are letters from the army which ſay, that when Sir Peter Parker found he could make no impreſſion upon the batteries, and that therefore the army began to reimbark, that a body of the provincials, under cover of their battery at the weſt end of Sullivan's iſland, croſſed over to Long iſland, and attacked the rear brigade of the king's army; over which they gained a conſiderable advantage, killed many, and made ſeveral priſoners. This action happened the 14th of July. Why is the account of it not publiſhed? Theſe letters were brought by the Ranger, and eſcaped the miniſterial ſearchers, who are ordered to ſteal all news-papers, and letters of intelligence, they can find: It is a low, mean trick, a dirty petit larceny, fit only for the M— C—, and his tools. The Ranger ſailed the 16th.

Policies were yeſterday opened at Lloyd's coffee-houſe, and five guineas given to receive one hundred if the provincials declare war againſt Portugal within one year.

Laſt night, about ſeven o'clock, his Excellency governor Eden, of Maryland, arrived expreſs from Portſmouth, with ſome freſh diſpatches to lord George Germaine. He came over in the Levant tranſport, captain Thomas, after a paſſage of 27 days; but as the packet is not yet opened, we cannot learn any thing freſh. Several other gentlemen have come paſſengers in the above ſhip.

September 5. The civil liſt is now SIX QUARTERS in arrear. It is perfectly ſcandalous. The king's income is upwards of fifteen hundred thouſand pounds. He lives meanly; and his family, being very young, cannot be expenſive. What becomes of the money?

The Scotch cabinet not being able to collect a revenue in America, to feed their hungry countrymen, have permitted their revenue commiſſioners, meſſrs. Paxton, Hulton, and Hollwell, to come to England. They arrived in one of the laſt ſhips from Halifax.

The laſt thing the board of treaſury did, before they adjourned, was to order 17,000l. to be given among their refugees from America, who are in fact the principal authors of the preſent civil war.

Gen. Clinton and Sir Peter Parker will be recalled. Letters, requiring their attendance in England, having been diſpatched from government.

We hear, by a private letter received from France, that all the troops in that kingdom will be in motion early in the ſpring; every preparation is making for that purpoſe, and that expreſſes are daily diſpatching to the general officers for compleating their regiments.

It is very remarkable, ſays a correſpondent, that the event of this unnatural war ſhould ſo directly contradict lord Sandwich's aſſertion, in calling the Americans "cowards," and that his particular friends ſhould ſuffer ſo eſſentially. Major Pitcairne echoed his lordſhip's opinion, and boaſted, before he embarked at Portſmouth, that if he drew his ſword but half out of the ſcabbard the whole banditti (as he termed them) of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, would flee from him. Behold he is ſlain on the firſt time he appears in the field againſt them. Capt. Howe, of the Glaſgow, another of his lordſhip's friends, falls in with two or three raggamuffin privateers: and he brings his lordſhip an undeniable proof that the Americans are not cowards. And now we have *a Gazette account*, that thoſe cowards have beat two 50 gun ſhips, four frigates of 28 guns each, and two others of 28 guns each; making together 252 guns. How many had thoſe cowardly Americans? Why truly 19: and though the king's ſhips had ſo many as 252 *well manned*, to ſo few as 19, yet thoſe cowardly Americans made thoſe heroes, and friends of lord Sandwich, with his *bon companion* Sir Peter Parker, and a Scotch lord, confeſs, that their attempt to take an inſignificant fort "was impracticable, and that a further *attempt* would have been the *deſtruction of many brave men*, without the leaſt *probability of ſucceſs*." They certainly confided in lord Sandwich's bare *ipſe dixit*, and could not be otherwiſe convinced, without loſing one of the king's ſhips, and having five more nearly battered to pieces, beſides loſing 64 men killed, and 141 wounded. *Oh! rare Jemmy Twitcher, Oh!*

Orders are delivered out at the war office for ſome more recruiting parties to be ſent into the different parts of the country, in order to raiſe 2000 men to fill up the vacancy in the regiments under the command of general Howe; and another draught is alſo to be made out of the three regiments of foot-guards.

Early yeſterday morning advice was received expreſs, at lord George Germaine's office, that the Kent, capt. Elliott, from Quebec, with ſome freſh diſpatches from general Carleton, was ſafe arrived off Spithead. Col. M'Clean ſet out immediately for London, and delivered the diſpatches to his lordſhip. It is ſaid that every thing went on proſperouſly; that they had a very plentiful ſupply of proviſions; and that gen. Carleton intended to winter there.

The following is a ſtate of gen Howe's force when joined, viz. 6000 effective men he took from Halifax; 5600 fighting men of the Heſſians; 1000 guards; ſuppoſe Old Murray's to be 500 effective, and Fraſer's two battalions (commanded by Erſkine and Campbell) to be 1900 effective, there were 750 taken; therefore there are 2000 highlanders; 3000 general Clinton will bring; there are beſides light-horſe, artillery, and about 2000 marines: His whole force then, in the military phraſe, is at leaſt 20,000 men in their ſhoes. Though it is ſtill ſaid, that one tranſport of the guards, and two of the Heſſians are taken.

The king aſked lord Weymouth, when he read gen. Carleton's letter containing an account of the rebels precipitate retreat from Montreal, whether any thing more was to be apprehended in Canada? Certainly not, Sir, replied lord Weymouth, if they could make no better puſh to preſerve a footing in that province than this ſhews them to have done, it is plain they have no force to ſpare. Upon which his majeſty obſerved, *Sandwich is right; they will not ſtand.*

NEW-HAVEN, *November 6.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the army, dated Camp near the Mills, about three miles north of White Plains, November 1.

About the 15th of October, the great movements the enemy up the ſound, their landing in large bodies at Frog's point, and the intelligence which the generals obtained that the enemy with their whole force were off againſt Eaſt-Cheſter, and New-Rochel, and that both lord and general Howe were there in perſon, gave the generals full ſatisfaction, that general Howe's plan was to make a bold ſtroke, and hem in and cut off our army at once. General Lee, I have underſtood, thought that the ſituation of the army of the ſtates of America was much too confined and cramped, and that it could not be good policy to lie ſtill in ſuch a ſituation, or to hazard the great cauſe in which we were embarked, in one general action, in which if we ſhould not ſucceed, the army might be loſt, as a retreat would be extremely difficult, if not impoſſible. It was determined by the generals therefore to counteract the enemy by a general movement. General M'Dougal's brigade from the lines at Haerlem, ſeveral regiments of militia at Fort Waſhington, and five or ſix regiments from the Jerſey ſide, were ordered over kingſbridge, and marched on towards the enemy, to counteract them in their operations. Generals Heath, Parſons, &c. with more than half the army were there before; general Lee alſo now took his poſt on that ſide not far from the enemy. On the 16th the generals were all in counſel, and I ſuppoſe determined to leave Haerlem, Fort Waſhington, and Kingſbridge, only with a garriſon; and march into the country, to prevent the enemy from ravaging the coaſt and ſurrounding us, and, by our movements, to lead them into the country. In the mean time, the ſtores, baggage, &c. were moved to places of ſafety with the greateſt expedition. General Lincoln had orders to poſt himſelf on Valentine hill, near Mile-ſquare, and to caſt up ſome works for defence, and redoubts were caſt up on the hills and on all difficult paſſes on the road from Kingſbridge to Mile-ſquare to ſecure our march. On the 17th, general Spencer's whole diviſion had orders to march to Mile-ſquare which we reached next day. Two brigades of that diviſion encamped at Mile-ſquare, on the left of gen. Lincoln, and lord Stirling marched on farther, and formed ſtill on the left of them towards the White Plains, making a front towards the enemy from Eaſt-cheſter almoſt to White Plains, on the eaſt ſide of the highway, ſo as to ſecure the march of the troops behind us, on our right, and to defend the teams and waggons that brought on our ſick, cannon, ſtores, &c. In this manner one diviſion of the army paſſed another, till we extended from the ſound up to White Plains, and over to King's ſtreet, not far from Connecticut line, where general Parſons took his poſt, and till the laſt diviſion on the right wing, which was general Lee's reached the plains, and marched out weſtward between the main body of the army and the river. This was on the 25th and 26th of October. This left all the road from Eaſt-Cheſter to Kingſbridge open to the enemy, excepting a few guards, and a regiment at or near Fort Independence. This I have underſtood was col. Wyllys's, and that his orders were, if the enemy came on too powerfully, to retreat to Fort Waſhington. General Green I have underſtood is at Fort Waſhington, with about ſixteen hundred or two thouſand men, and that the garriſon is well ſupplied with proviſions and warlike ſtores, ſo as to ſtand a long ſiege. They have a communication with the forts on the high rocks on the oppoſite ſhore. All the barracks and preparations for winter, we have been obliged to leave for the preſent. Our ſtores of every kind, as far as I can learn, have been brought off and ſent to places of ſafety; our field artillery, with two double fortified twelve pounders, and one braſs 24 ditto, we have brought on with us.

While we were making this grand movement into the country, the enemy were not idle; having collected their troops from all quarters at Frog's point, and on board their ſhips, which were ranged along ſhore, off againſt the point, and oppoſite to Eaſt-Cheſter. On the 18th they began a cannonade from their ſhipping early in the day, and landed ſome men on a point or neck of land near Eaſt-Cheſter meeting houſe, and their main body advanced from Pell's neck out towards the great poſt road from Connecticut to New-York. General Lee, who had been watching their motions, had poſted a regiment or two of men, with one of the rifle battalions, in a very advantageous manner to annoy them, and bring them into an ambuſh, which partly ſucceeded. A large advanced guard came forward with two parties on the right and left of them; to flank and get round our people wherever ſmall parties ſhould appear to oppoſe them. A ſmall party of our troops were ſent forward to fire on the large advanced body of the enemy, and to divert and lead them on to a wall, behind which the regiments mentioned were principally ſecreted. The enemy came near the wall, and received a general fire from our troops, which broke their advanced party entirely, ſo that they ran back to the main body, formed and came on again, in larger numbers, keeping up a heavy fire with field pieces on the walls and men; they advanced now very near and received a ſecond fire, which entirely routed them again, and they retreated in a narrow lane by a wall, in a confuſed huddled manner, near which were poſted a large body of riflemen, and ſome companies of muſket men, who at this favourite moment poured in upon them a moſt heavy fire once or twice, before they could get out of the way; and they were ſeen to fall in great numbers. The whole body of the enemy then advanced in ſolid columns, and large flanking parties advanced different ways to ſurround our men; they however kept the wall, till the enemy advanced a third time, and, after giving them ſeveral fires, they retreated by order from their officers. General Lee greatly commended the conduct of the men. The enemy were thought at the loweſt computation to have loſt five hundred men, ſome think not leſs than a thouſand. We had but very few killed, and, as far as I can learn, not more than fifty or ſixty wounded. The enemy advanced on to a high point or neck of land, not far from Eaſt-Cheſter meeting-houſe, from whence they were able to command the road with their field pieces, but they kept very much in a body, ſo that our people on Saturday and Sunday nights, the 19th and 20th of October, brought off more than one hundred barrels of pork, that had been left in the ſtore at Eaſt-Cheſter, without any moleſtation. About the ſame time the enemy ſent ſome light parties along on the ſhore, as far as New Rochel and Maroneck, but their main body moved very little.

On the evening of the 22d, thirty-ſix of the enemy were taken, and next morning brought to head-quarters. They were tory rangers, who had enliſted under the infamous major Rogers. One of them had been an officer in the New-York ſervice, and deſerted from us not long ſince. Two or three of them, I have been told, were from Newtown in Connecticut.

On the 23d there was much cannonading, and a ſmart engagement between a party of our men and the enemy. The enemy were beat, leaving thirteen Heſſians dead on the field, whom our people buried, one wounded lieutenant, who was taken. Our people alſo found a major's commiſſion in the field, but whether it belonged to any of the ſlain, or to ſome officer who might be wounded and carried off, they could not determine; in the action we had not one man killed on the ground, and only ſix or eight wounded, but one, it was thought, mortally.

Friday the 25th, there was much firing from the ſhips, in honour of George III. who came to the throne on the 25th of October, and the enemy advanced a little into the country, but with great precaution, having an advanced guard of two thouſand men or more, with a number of excellent field pieces. At night they would halt on advantageous ground, with their cannon well mounted round them; and thus they have come on a mile or two in a day, in the moſt cautious manner, with great art and generalſhip.

Sabbath day, 27th, the enemy ſent up two ſhips to cut off the communication between Fort Waſhington and the Jerſey ſhore, but lay ſo much below Fort Waſhington, that they could not fire on them to good advantage; at the ſame time a general attack was made by the enemy on our lines at Haerlem, but they were repulſed three times ſucceſſively, and the laſt time went off in great confuſion, and our troops purſued them ſome miles. It is ſaid they loſt eight or nine hundred men, that our men were not able to bury them the next day. The ſhips were ſoon ſo much mauled and damaged by our cannon that they were obliged to ſlip their cables, and fall down the river. They were, it is ſaid, greatly damaged, but neither of them ſunk.

Monday 28th, we had intelligence that the enemy, with their whole body, were advancing towards us; the army were alarmed, and part of general Wadſworth's brigade, with ſome other regiments, under the command of general Spencer, conſiſting in the whole of five or ſix hundred men, were ſent out as an advanced party, to ſkirmiſh with the enemy, and harraſs them in their march. We marched on to a hill, about one mile and a half from our lines, with an artillery company and two field-pieces, and placed ourſelves behind walls and fences, in the beſt manner we could, and the light parties of the enemy, with their advanced guard, conſiſting of two or three thouſand, came in ſight, and marched on briſkly towards us, keeping the high grounds, and the light horſe prancing on a little, in the rear, making a very martial appearance: as our light parties came on to the hills and diſcovered where we were, the enemy began to cannonade us, and to fling ſhells from their hobits and ſmall mortars. Their light parties ſoon came on, and we, firing upon them from the walls and fences, broke and ſcattered them at once; but they would run from our front and get round upon our wings to flank us, and as ſoon as our fire diſcovered where we were, the enemy's artillery would at once begin to play upon us in a moſt furious manner. We kept the walls till the enemy were juſt ready to ſurround us, and then we would retreat from one wall and hill to another, and maintain our ground there in the ſame manner, till numbers were juſt ready to ſurround us. Once the Heſſian grenadiers came up in the front of col. Douglas's regiment, and we fired a general volley upon them, at about twenty rods diſtance, and ſcattered them like leaves in a whirlwind; and they ran off ſo far, that ſome of the regiment ran out to the ground where they were, when we fired upon them, and brought off their arms and accoutrements, and rum, that the men who fell had with them, which we had time to drink round with before they came on again. They formed at a diſtance, and waited till their artillery and main body came on, when they advanced in ſolid columns upon us, and were gathering all round us, ten to our one; col. Douglas's and Silliman's regiments fired four or five times on them, as they were advancing, and then retreated, but not till the enemy began to fire on their flanks. Cols. Silliman, Douglas and Arnold, behaved nobly, and the men gained much applauſe. Col. Webb's, Silliman's and Douglas's regiments had the principal ſhare in the action. Col. Webb had four killed, and eight or ten wounded, Silliman loſt ſix, and had ten or twelve wounded, Col. Douglas had three killed and ſix wounded. Cols. Brooks's, Smallwood's and Ritzma's regiments, who were drawn up on the hill near the lines, ſuffered conſiderably; our loſs in the whole may be ſeventy or eighty killed and wounded. It is ſaid by all the deſerters and captives, who agreed in their ſtories, that the enemy had about three hundred killed and wounded. The ſcene was grand and ſolemn, all the adjacent hills ſmoked, as though on fire, and bellowed and trembled with a perpetual cannonade and fire of field-pieces, hobits and mortars. The air groaned with ſtreams of cannon and muſket ſhot; the air and hills ſmoked and echoed terribly with the burſting of ſhells; the fences and walls were knocked down, and torn to pieces, and men's legs, arms and bodies mangled with cannon and grape ſhot, all round us. I was in the action, and under as good advantages as any one man, perhaps, to obſerve all that paſſed, and write theſe particulars of the action from my own obſervation. No general action was deſigned on our part, and I believe one thouſand were never engaged at any time with the enemy. They came on to the hills oppoſite our lines and halted; and after cannonading ſome part of our lines a ſhort time, they became very ſtill and quiet. On the 31ſt it was obſerved that they had near finiſhed four or five batteries which they had erected againſt us. As our ground near the center of the town at White Plains was not good, being overlooked by neighbouring hills, the generals laſt night drew off moſt of the troops from the lines there, and this morning the guards and ſentries burned the town and forage all round it, and came off about nine o'clock.

We had carried off all our ſtores, and planted our artillery on the hills about a mile and an half back of the centre of the town. The enemy advanced in the forenoon on the ground we left, and as ſoon as they came over the hill, we ſaluted them with our cannon and field pieces, and they advanced no farther. Our ſick and wounded are ſent out eight or ten miles. Our men are in good ſpirits, and with much patience endure great hardſhips and fatigue. I believe the main body of the enemy lie off againſt us, and that they have formed

...lines across the country, as yet, below us. Their li...thorse may possibly scour across as far as the river, but how that is, I cannot determine. All things seem to be quiet at Fort Washington."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 30.

Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, November 23.

"I was just now interrupted by the serjeant of the guard we left at the river side opposite to the ships. He informs me, they have taken a red hot tory coming from the enemy in a ... so our expedition was not entirely fruitless."

Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, November 24, 1776.

"The enemy at Kingsbridge have been reinforced with only one regiment, who are encamped near Fort Independence. This morning a Hessian soldier deserted to Fort Washington the very first that has done so. He encourages us to hope that many of his countrymen will follow his example, as soon as they are assured the Americans will not hang them for meddling in the present war; a notion that has been so industriously planted, and is so firmly rooted that it will be difficult to eradicate it. To morrow his excellency goes to Hackinsack, where he will fix his quarters till his presence may be necessary elsewhere."

Extract of a letter from Newark, Nov. 23.

"You have no doubt heard all the particulars of our retreat from Fort Lee to Hackinsack, from Hackinsack to Aquaconack, and from thence to this place. Nothing material has happened in the fighting way: we lost some of our large mortars, part of our cannon and stores at Fort Lee, as well as at Hackinsack. I believe the generals intend to make a stand at this place. I hope these losses, will rouse the virtue of America; if she does not exert herself now, she deserves not the independence she has declared. I have still hopes of success—I heard a great man say many months ago, that America would not purchase her freedom at so cheap a rate as was imagined—nor is it proper she should, what costs us a little, we do not value enough."

Extract of a letter from Newark, Nov. 25.

"I have just time enough to inform you, that there is very good intelligence that the enemy intend to make a push for Philadelphia. We hear part of their forces is embarked, either to go up the Delaware, and make their attacks on both sides at once, or else to amuse the southern states, and prevent their sending any assistance to Philadelphia; we have not force enough to oppose their march by land; we look to New-Jersey and Pennsylvania for their militia, and on their spirit depends the preservation of America. If in this hour of adversity they shrink from danger, they deserve to be slaves indeed! If the freedom that success will ensure us, ... the misery that awaits our subjection, will not rouse them, why let, them sleep till they awake in bondage."

The resolve of congress, declaring these states free and independent, was published in London the 17th of August.

In CONGRESS, *November* 23, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a committee of five be appointed, with full powers to devise and execute measures for effectually reinforcing general Washington, and obstructing the progress of general Howe's army, and that they proceed immediately on this business.

The members chosen, Mr. WILSON, Mr. SMITH, Mr. CHASE, Mr. CLYMER, and Mr. STOCKTON.

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

The committee before mentioned have come to the following resolutions—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the commanding officers of the several battalions of associators in Pennsylvania immediately to call together the battalions respectively under their command; and to select out of each battalion one company, or, if possible, two companies of volunteers.

That each company consist of seventy-six privates, one drummer, one fifer, four corporals, and four serjeants, under the command of a captain, two lieutenants, and one ensign.

That the field officers of each battalion, or such of them as shall be present, with the approbation and concurrence of the volunteers, appoint the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of each company.

That the companies be engaged in the service of the United States till the tenth day of March next, unless sooner discharged by congress, and be entitled to a pair of shoes and stockings, and to the same rations and the same monthly pay with the other troops on the continental establishment, to commence from the time of their enrolment.

That the form of the enrolment be as follows: *I ——— hereby promise and engage to enter into the service of the United States, and to serve them till the tenth day of March next, unless sooner discharged by congress; and to observe and obey the orders of congress, and the orders of the generals and officers set over me by them.*

That in order to supply the companies with arms, accoutrements, and other necessaries, the field officers of each battalion, or any of them, be empowered and directed to purchase, and, if they cannot purchase, to impress arms, cartouch-boxes, blankets, shoes, stockings, and other necessaries, for the use of the said companies.

That the articles impressed be appraised by persons to be appointed by the field officers or any of them for that purpose.

That the field officers, or any of them, give certificates of the value of the articles so purchased or appraised, which certificates shall be deemed sufficient vouchers to the persons to whom they shall be given, or to their assigns, for the respective sums therein mentioned, and shall be paid at the continental treasury.

That the captains march their companies with the utmost expedition, and join the army under general Washington.

That the council of safety of Pennsylvania be empowered and directed to form the said companies into battalions; and to adopt such further measures as they may find necessary for the march and equipment of the said companies; and particularly to collect, in the city of Philadelphia and its neighbourhood, blankets and other necessaries for their use, and to seize such articles, paying the value of them, if they cannot otherwise be procured.

That one month's pay be advanced to each volunteer upon his enrolment; and that the council of safety be supplied with money for this purpose.

That the council of safety be requested to forward, by express, the foregoing resolutions to the commanding officers of the several battalions of the state of Pennsylvania.

JAMES WILSON,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JAMES SMITH,
SAMUEL CHASE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1776.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY,

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1776.

SIR,

General Howe, after having reduced Fort Washington, and obtained possession of Fort Lee, is now directing his operations against New Jersey. There is much reason to believe that his views extend to the city of Philadelphia. The forces in New-Jersey may be insufficient to oppose his progress. It is therefore indispensably requisite, for the preservation of this state, and the support of the general cause, that troops be immediately raised to reinforce general Washington. The measures adopted for this purpose you will learn from the resolutions enclosed. In this time of danger it is unnecessary to use arguments with freemen, who are determined never to lose that character but with their lives. We have entire confidence, that you and the battalion under your command will, upon this occasion, give the strongest proofs of zeal, your and patriotism.

A judicious choice of the officers will do honour to the volunteers, and produce essential advantages to the service, for it is our opinion that the volunteers ought to have the election of them, and we recommend to you the utmost circumspection and care, not only in the persons you may recommend to them, but also in the manner of doing it.—As this council can only have in view the interest of the whole, you may safely assure the people of our care and attention in the appointment of the field officers, so as, at the same time, to forward the service, and, as much as possible, to give satisfaction to the people.

A pay master will be appointed for each battalion, and the volunteers may depend on having their pay regularly.—The colonel or commanding officer ought to muster each company, and send a certificate thereof to this board.

Money is forwarded to———, in order to advance the month's pay—to him you will please to apply for what money will be necessary in your battalion for that purpose.

By order of the council,

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, V. P.

To the colonel or commanding officer of the battalion of

Yesterday the ship Sam, lately commanded by Samuel Richardson, was sent into this port; she was taken on her passage from Barbados to Liverpool, by the continental sloop Independence, capt. Young, was mounted with four guns, and had on board 20,000 dollars, two tons and a half of ivory, 100 bars of iron, &c.

Fort Lee having been evacuated by our troops, and the stores removed to a place of security, part of the British army, we hear, took possession of it last Thursday.

ADVICE to the PUBLIC.

That depreciating or refusing to take the currency of any of the United Colonies, has a direct tendency to create animosities, discontent, if not disunion amongst the confederate states. A spirit, if not stimulated by tories, the most injurious of all our enemies, yet no doubt will be greatly encouraged by them, therefore it behoves all friends of freedom, and true sons of liberty, to detest and discourage the prevailance of such a pernicious spirit; that, laying aside all imaginary self-interested views, they will set the laudable example of receiving and giving a free circulation of all such money—convinced that the sinews of our strength lies in union and affection to each other, in order to support the glorious cause of freedom and independence, well knowing at the same time that every colony is able to support the credit of its own currency. Now where is the danger? No where, only in giving a handle to tories to divide us. Be watchful therefore, ye sons of freedom, the point is delicate and very important.

A FRIEND *to* UNION.

BALTIMORE, *November* 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated, November 23, 1776.

"A letter from gen. Mifflin, arrived last night, by express, which gives an account, that Fort Lee was evacuated by our people, (and taken possession of by the enemy) last Wednesday afternoon. Our troops brought off all their stores, arms, ammunition, &c. Col. Cadwallader, in a letter to his father says, that between 30 and 40 of our men were killed in the engagement on the lines before Mount Washington. There are two affidavits and letters in town which give an account, that the enemy's loss was 1600 killed on the field, and twice that number wounded, many of which mortally; so that Howe, with his Hessians, &c. bought Fort Washington at a dear price.

"Yesterday came into port, a fine large well built Guinea ship; her cargo consists of gold dust, rum, sugar, &c. &c. last from Jamaica, bound to England, taken by the Montgomery privateer, commanded by James Montgomery, belonging to this state.

"Same day arrived five vessels from St. Martin's, loaded with salt, fruit, &c."

By a gentleman, who left Philadelphia late on Saturday evening, we are informed, that gen. Burgoyne lately died at Quebec; that a transport ship, bound from England to Canada, having on board 20,000 stand of arms, 50 tons of gunpowder, and a large quantity of cloathing, was lately taken by a New-England privateer, and conveyed into a safe port at the eastward.

ANNAPOLIS.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY,
October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker, in ANNAPOLIS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his old customers and friends in general, that the partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM is dissolved, and that he has removed from the house lately occupied by the company, to the opposite side of the same street, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale; where he continues to carry on the cabinet, chair making, and turning business: He likewise makes sword scabbards, fifes, and billiard tacks, in the neatest manner.

St. Mary's county, November 25, 1776.

By virtue of an order from the honourable Council of Safety, will be sold, by us the subscribers, at public vendue, for ready money, on Monday the 23d day of December next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Mr. Fenwick's, on Smith's creek, about three miles from St. Inigo's warehouse, the following vessels, to wit:

ONE very large PILOT-BOAT; two SLOOPS, one almost new, burthen about 1000 bushels; the other about 1400 bushels. Two SCHOONERS, the one mulberry and cedar frame, burthen about 1600 bushels; the other about 1200 bushels; with some rigging.

VERNON HEBB,
TIMOTHY BOWES.

3w

Annapolis, Dec. 3, 1776.

WANTED immediately, a person properly qualified to superintend and manage a HATTER's shop.—Any one well recommended for his skill and care in the management of stuff and wool, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to

W. REYNOLDS.

P. S. The subscriber forewarns all persons from harbouring or dealing with his servants, John Holloway and John Christian; and any one wanting hatter's business done is desired to apply to him, and not to the servants of the shop. 4w

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation, near Newport, in Charles county, about the last of October, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen hands high, ten years old; her legs, belly, flanks, nose, and round her eyes, mealy, a few white hairs in her forehead, which makes a kind of star; she trots and gallops; her brand, if any, unknown. Whosoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to the subscriber's plantation, or to Mr. Thomas Keeder, at Newport, shall receive three dollars reward.

WALTER [illegible].

Charles county, Maryland-Point, 15th Nov. 1776.

To the honourable CONVENTION of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS wool and cotton CARDS seem to be very much wanting in this province; if your honours would therefore take it under consideration, and appropriate some of the public money for the establishment of a manufactory for those articles, it would be of great public utility at this time, in the opinion of your well-wishing most obedient humble servant,

JO. H. HARRISON.

Prince George's county, November 10, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living near Snowdens iron-works, a dark bay mare, almost black, quarter blooded, about fourteen hands high, with a white spot on her withers about as big as a man's hand; she trots and gallops and has been lately docked; she has a small tail, low neck, her mane hangs each side on her neck; she is low in flesh, and suckled a colt when taken away; she has no perceptible brand. Any person who apprehends the rogue and secures the mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive five pounds reward; if strayed, twenty shillings, paid by

THOMAS GASSAWAY WATKINS.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, from the plantation of Mr. William Wilkinson, in Prince George's county, some time in October last, two dark bay geldings: The one about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock thus, I D, and has the marks of old age; the other about 13 or 13 hands high, branded as above, paces slow, trots and canters, and hath a star, or a few white hairs, in his forehead. Whoever takes up and secures the said horses, or either of them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or a proportion thereof, as the case may be, paid by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Pomonkey.

JOHN DENT.

w3

St. Mary's county, November 21, 1776.

THIS is to inform the public that John Kelly hath a bond in his hands which appears to be for sixty pounds of common money, which he has offered to sell. I have paid forty pounds of the above bond, which he has given no credit for; the bond is not due till next February. The bond was given for 93 acres of land; which he has given a general warrantee for. It appears I shall lose part of the land; I therefore forewarn [illegible] from purchasing the above bond.

LEONARD WATKIN.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Conſtitutional POST-OFFICE, Annapolis.

A.

AMERY, Samual, junior, near Newport, Charles county, Maryland. Andeſon, Joſeph, merchant at Benedict, Maryland. Allen, William, Worceſter county, Eaſtern-ſhore, in Maryland. Amrey, Mrs. Newtown Cheſter, Kent county, Maryland. Armſtrong, John, merchant, St. Mary's. Anderſon, John, Cecil county, Elk-creek, Maryland.

B.

Bordly, William, in Talbot county, Maryland. Barclay, Mrs. Somerſet. Burns, Elizabeth, in New-Town on Cheſter, to the care of David Burns. Backet, Jane, in Calvert county, Maryland, to the care of George, at Annapolis.

C.

Camron, Henry, in Nanticoke, Dorſet county, Maryland. Cannon, Clement, in Maryland, Talbot court-houſe, Choptank river. Chamberlaine, Loyd, now in Annapolis, Maryland. Crookſhanks, Charles, merchant, in Oxford, in Talbot county, Maryland. Currer, William, now in Annapolis. Cheney, Benjamin, Pigg-Point, Patuxent.

D.

Dare, Gidio, Annapolis. Dulany, Daniel, Annapolis, Maryland. Davey, Samuel, Charles-Town, Cæcil county, Maryland. Davis, William, ſen. head of South river, Maryland.

E.

Edmonſon, Pollard, Talbot county, Maryland. Evans, Richard, near Hunting-Town, Calvert county. Evans, Philip, near St. Thomas's creek, in St. Mary's county. Ennalls, Joſeph, member of convention Annapolis, Maryland.

F.

French, Thomas, at Annapolis.

G.

Gallaway, Nicholas, near Annapolis, Maryland. Gamble, John, at Farlee creeke, near Anoplus, on Rapuannock river, in Maryland. Goldſborough, Robert, at Middleton's tavern, Annapolis, Maryland. Gather, George, Elkridge, Maryland.

H.

Hall, Jonathan, near New-Town, on Cheſter river, Eaſtern ſhore, 3. Hall, Elihu, Cæcil county, Maryland, 3. Hay, John, in Annapolis. Holliday, Benjamin, Queen-Anne town, Maryland. Hammond, Laurence, Patapſco ferry, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. Hammond, James, on Menoken river, Worceſter county, Maryland. Hawkins, Joſias, Charles county, Maryland. Huchings, James, at Annapolis.

J.

Jones, Sarah, near the Fork of Patuxent, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland.

K.

Kennedy, Mrs. Annapolis. Keimer, Thomas, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, 2. M'Kim, Robert, to the care of Mr. Harriſon, merchant, Port-Tobacco.

L.

Lucas, John, Queen Tick St. Mary's county, Maryland.

M.

Monſal, James, in capt. Fulford's company, Annapolis. Mayer, Charles, in Maryland, Queen-Anne's county. Merſon, Mary, Prince-George's county, Maryland. Meek, Hanh, to the care of Mr. James Tootell, tavern-keeper near Annapolis, 2. Meriwither, Reuben, Anne-Aruudel county, Maryland. M'Lean, John, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Milborn, Mr. living near Green-Wood, at William Steward's, Kent county. Major Hannah, at Nicholas J. Sardan's. To Squire Carrol, living in Arundel county, and province of Maryland.

O.

Oneal, William, living in Prince-George's county, near the Wood-yard, Maryland, to be left at Mrs. Williams's, near the dock, Annapolis

P.

Parran, Samuel, St. Leonard's creek, Calvert-county, in Maryland. 2. Page, Mr. at Swan creek, Eaſtern ſhore, for James Berry's widow, in Kent county, This is for Jane Heeſe living there. Pottage, Richard, with S. Chew's, Eſq; Maryland. Page, John, merchant, Swan creek, Kent county, Maryland. Pryor, William, Queen-Anne's, Maryland. Patiſon, Archibald, merchant in Cambridge, in Dorſet county, Maryland, Paterſon, James, Oxford, Talbot county, Maryland.

R.

Read, Robert, rector of St. Paul's, Kent county, Maryland, 2. Roſs, George, Leonard-Town, St. Mary's county, 3. Ray, John, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. Reynolds, Rebecca, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, to the care of Mr. William Spurrier, 2. Robeſon, Matthew, to the care of Mr. James Tootel, near Annapolis, Maryland. Richardſon, Joſeph, jun. Caroline county, Maryland. Richardſon, William, Caroline county, Maryland.

S.

Scott, William, at Rigby-hall, Patuxent river, Calvert county, 3. Somervil, John, St. Mary's county, Maryland, 2. Singley and Martin, merchants at Snow-Hill, Worceſter county, Maryland. Steward, John merchant, Somerſet county, Maryland. Sanders, Edward, Port-Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland. Sanſer, Ruth, ſervant to Mr. Thomas Barns, to the care of Patrick Coutes, Eſqr at Richmond county, Maryland. Scott, George, in his abſence, Thomas Johnſon, Eſq; Annapolis, Maryland. Smith, Alexander, Mr. Taylor, Cambridge. Somervill, William, Maryland, St. Mary's county. Sudler, Clowdes, in Cheſter-Town, Maryland.

T.

Tuite, Elizabeth, Queen's-Town, in Maryland. Thompſon, Hannah, to the care of Mr. Philip Feddeman, near Tuccahoe bridge, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland.

W.

Wright, Thomas, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Wright, Nathan, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Williams, Alexander, near Annapolis. Wilmer, James, at governor Eden's, Annapolis. Wallice, Richard, Hanover county, Maryland. Withrington, Nicholas, near Annapolis. Wilſon, Robert, at Little Chopt Tangt, Doſiſter county, Maryland. White, William, to be left at Mr. Hugh Erics, merchant, at Vienna, in Nanticoke river, Dorſet county, Maryland. Wederſtrand, Theodore, merchant, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Watts, George, to be left at the printing-office, Annapolis. Wamond, Lennard, near Annapolis. Wolſtenholme, Daniel, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Waples, Nathaniel, in Snow-Hill town, Worceſter county, Maryland. Wakeling, William, St. Mary's, Maryland. Witherhead, Samuel, Eaſtern ſhore, Maryland. Williams, Ann, to be left at Mr. John Freeland's, upon Wallnut-hill, Prince-George's county. Wood, Peregrine, Cæcil county, Maryland. Willice, Iſaac, Hunting creek, Maryland. Willſon, John, Allen's-Freſh, in Charles county, Maryland. Watts, Robert, Leonard-Town, St. Mary's county, Maryland.

25th November, 1776.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

A TAN-YARD, and a ſmall tenement on the ſame lot, being within the city of Annapolis, very convenient for the tanning buſineſs.—Any perſon who may incline to rent the above houſe and yard is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber for terms, where he may be furniſhed with working tools, and a large ſtock of good bark.

THOMAS HYDE.

Head of Severn, Nov. 25, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the people in general, and his former old cuſtomers in particular, that he has, for their ſervice and conveniency, rented of Mr. John Hammond, his new and compleat FULLING-MILL, ſituate at his ſaw-mill, on that never-failing ſtream of water, Severn-Run, and furniſhed with all requiſites for carrying on the FULLING buſineſs, in its various branches, to perfection: Where all perſons, who may be pleaſed to employ him, may depend on having their work and orders executed, in the neateſt and beſt manner,—with the utmoſt punctuality and expedition,—and at the moſt reaſonable prices, for READY CASH;—by their moſt obliged humble ſervant,

GRIFFITH COLLINGS.

N. B. As the ſubſcriber can command a valuable aſſortment of Britiſh dyes (which at preſent are exceedingly ſcarce) and is moreover provided with a large fine copper, nicely ſet for the purpoſe, he intends alſo carrying on the DYERY buſineſs, in its beſt perfection, for the better accommodation of his friends and cuſtomers, and on the cheapeſt terms—for ready money.

4w G. C.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of col. BENJAMIN YOUNG, late of Cæcil county, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make them known to

w3 BARUCH WILLIAMS, adminiſtrator.

THE ſubſcriber forewarns all perſons from hunting within any of his incloſures, with either dog or gun.

ROBERT DAVIDG.

Tueſday, Nov. 26, 1776.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Strawberry-Hill, laſt Thurſday night, a MARE and HORSE:—The mare a dark bay, with a blaze face, and one hind foot white, about ſeven years old, branded on the near buttock ES; the horſe a bay, about fifteen years old, and no brand, with ſome white ſpots on his buttocks: They were both untrimmed when ſtrayed or ſtolen.—Whoever brings them to Richard Sprigg, at Strawberry-Hill, or to Edward Sprigg, Eſq; near Upper-Marlborough, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Gentlemen Freeholders and Free Voters of Anne-Arundel county,

THE 18th day of December next being the time appointed for the choice of a ſheriff for this county, occaſions this addreſs to you.—I have, gentlemen, been appointed to that office ſome ſmall time, during which, I truſt I have executed my duty with honeſty and fidelity: This emboldens me to ſolicit your ſuffrages at the day of election.

I am the public's true and faithful ſervant,

THOMAS DEALE.

THERE is at the plantation of Abraham Woodward, jun. living in Anne-Arundel county, near the head of Severn, two ſtray cows, about ſeven years old: The one a red cow, marked with a crop in each ear; the other a black one, with a crop in the right ear. The owner, or owners, may have them again, on proving property and paying charges. w5

November 13, 1776.

THE partnerſhip of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now diſſolved, thoſe perſons who are indebted to them as company are requeſted to ſettle the ſame, as ſoon as poſſible, with JOHN SHAW, at the houſe lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the houſe lately poſſeſſed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-ſtreet, where each party intends carrying on their buſineſs of cabinet and chair making as formerly.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore, will give conſtant attendance at his office in Weſt-ſtreet, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the ſeventh day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Convention the twenty-ſixth day of July, 1775.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,
31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend all the old ſheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently ſpare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own houſe or at the military hoſpital ſhop, on the State-houſe hill, where the free-ſchool was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, ſaſſafras, ſeneca and black ſnake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchaſed. Likewiſe country ſarſaparilla, if clean, ſplit and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which muſt be gathered ripe and cured in the ſhade; when dried, if ſound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not anſwer the purpoſe.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Annapolis, June 19, 1770.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a perſon, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarſe, by the Printer hereof.

Annapolis, October 16, 1776.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to paſs a reſolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in ſuit for non-payment of intereſt before the 1ſt day of January next, thoſe in arrears are requeſted to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM,
tf WILLIAM EDDIS.

To be ſold, on Saturday the 21ſt day of December, 1776.

NEAR 400 acres of valuable land, lying in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, joining the plantation where I formerly lived: This land is exceedingly well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and fine tobacco. There are alſo 140 acres of fine meadow ground, equal to any in this province, ſix acres of which are cleared, well ſet with timothy graſs, under a good fence, and now rents for 12l. a year. There is a good orchard, and ground enough cleared to make 100 barrels of corn the enſuing ſummer. It is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, is about 22 miles from Elkridge landing, about 15 miles from Ellicott's mills, and about 23 from Bladenſburg: There is a fine and extenſive range. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may view the land before the day of ſale, by applying to capt. Benjamin Warfield, who lives near it. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by Nicholas Dorſey, ſon of Joſhua, on Elkridge, or by the ſubſcriber,

w6 JOHN WAYMAN.

Will be expoſed to ſale to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the 10th day of December next, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of John Young, deceaſed,

ONE hundred acres of land, lying in Talbot county, in Miles-River Neck, near the ferry, with a large good dwelling-houſe, with all other houſes ſuitable to it, with two bearing orchards thereon. The ſale to be on the premiſes. Likewiſe ſome ſtock and houſhold furniture.

For further particulars enquire of James Benſon, near the ſaid land.

w3 MARY YOUNG, Executrix.

To be ſold at public ſale, on Tueſday the 10th day of December next (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the dwelling-houſe of the late Mr. Benjamin Harriſon, at Weſt-River, for bills of exchange, ſterling caſh, or current money, at an exchange to be agreed upon on the day of ſale,

A PARCEL of healthy NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children, among whom are two young fellows who are good ſawyers.—All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Harriſon are deſired to make immediate payment; thoſe who have claims are deſired to make them known to

SAM. HARRISON, } Executors.
SAM. HARRISON, jun. }

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.